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108A), one of the four Negrolí specimens in our "Hall of the Princes." This was found in Seville by Fortuny, who mentions it in a letter dated 1871. The skull-piece is shaped like the upper portion of the human head, showing locks of curly hair, bound by a chaplet of gilded oak leaves and acorns. The border of the back of the casque has been cut away. In fig. 3 is a facsimile of a sketch by Fortuny of this helmet: it indicates that the side-pieces were at one time missing and that Fortuny had intended to restore them. However, the original pieces turned up subsequently so that it was not necessary to make the restoration. The side-pieces, with embossed ears, are crudely attached with modern hinges. In the sketch the brow is somewhat deeper than in the actual specimen. Part of the brow has been cut away and a cabled border riveted on. The gilding is also the work of Fortuny, who painted gold powder on and fixed it with the aid of a flux. Careful examination of

our casque convinces us that its entire surface is covered with an original patine which would not "take" gold if applied by mercury, a process which a sixteenth-century artist would have employed.

We may note, finally, that the middle of the nineteenth century was a very active period for the armor collector, inspired in no little degree by the romantic stories of Sir Walter and his kind—in fact, the enthusiasm for collecting outrode the legitimate market of arms and armor. Hence forgeries arose on all sides. Fortuny writes in 1873 that the factory of modern arms which he discovered in Rome "continues on a grand scale." And we still find among antiquaries the productions of this and similar workshops. In fact, our curator during many visits abroad has gathered data regarding no less than a hundred copyists,

specimens of whose work we are now bringing together in our armorer's workshop (Gallery H 9): as object-lessons they are of great value, for it is only by constant comparison of the genuine and the false that a collection becomes forgery—"proof." S. V. G.

CHINESE JEWELRY OF THE T'ANG PERIOD

THE use of the curious plaque illustrated is not very clear; probably it once formed part of a buckle made for tomb use.

The thin, openworked sheet of gold laid over a gold bronze plaque is too delicate and fragile ever to have been intended for wear as a buckle or clasp, but ornaments, jewelry, and clothes were made specially for the dead. They were made exactly like the pieces worn in daily life, only not so solid; the semblance and the intention took the place of reality.

This buckle, or rather half of a buckle, for the counterpart is in the



GOLD JEWELRY
CHINESE, T'ANG PERIOD

Eumorfopoulos Collection in England, consists of a polished light bronze plaque over which is laid a thin sheet of gold pierced and embossed. The center is decorated with the conventional design of a bee, the eyes highly embossed, and is surrounded by a foliage border in which the berries are represented by turquoises and carnelians in cells, of which a few remain. The main lines of the composition are accentuated by strings of tiny gold beads, a technique of decoration often seen on T'ang jewelry as well as on Roman gold ornaments.

The piece has evidently been found in a T'ang tomb or possibly in an earlier one; where, unfortunately, we do not know. It is very charming in design, specially the drawing of the central motive, a bee with half-spread wings, indicated with the fewest possible but most characteristic lines.

This new addition to our Chinese jewelry is in style very like the round plaque described in the BULLETIN of January,

1921, and is exhibited, together with the pieces described before, in Room E 9.
S. C. B. R.

ACCESSIONS AND NOTES

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Now that the Christmas season is approaching, some of our members may be glad to be reminded that there are possibilities in the way of gifts which may be purchased at the Museum, such as photographs, photographic post cards, color prints, small casts, books, and a Museum calendar.

The small photographs, nicely mounted, may be bought by the dozen, and serve as admirable Christmas cards; larger photographs or color prints, framed, make handsome gifts.

A subscription to the Bulletin for children may delight some youngster, while a subscription to the BULLETIN itself may be welcome to those who are not members.

The Museum has issued a calendar for 1922, with a design on the face drawn by T. M. Cleland, and with twelve half-tone pictures of some of the best objects in the Museum. It will make an admirable gift, one that will look well on table or desk, and be of fresh interest each month.

There are several of the publications of the Museum, like the American Silver, the Classical Gems, or the Classical Handbook, which would make excellent gifts. All of them may be seen and bought at the Information Desk.

AN EGYPTIAN SUPPLEMENT. With this issue of the BULLETIN is sent to members and subscribers a supplement, Part II, on the Egyptian Expedition, 1920-1921. This report, the most voluminous ever printed by the Museum, is for sale at the Information Desk.¹ It is divided into four sections: Excavations at Lisht, Excavations at Thebes, Work of the Tytus Memorial Fund, and Monasteries of the Wadi 'n Natrûn, and each is very fully illustrated.

MEMBERSHIP. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on October 17,

¹Price, 50 cents.

1921, the Fellowship in Perpetuity of Henry Marquand was transferred to Frederick Marquand Godwin; and the following persons, having qualified for membership in their respective classes, were elected:

FELLOW IN PERPETUITY

WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN

FELLOWS FOR LIFE

ROBERT STERLING CLARK
CHARLES A. FOWLER
GEORGE J. GOULD

FELLOWSHIP MEMBER

MRS. WILLIAM C. PEYTON

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

MRS. THOMAS W. BAKEWELL
AMOS L. BEATY
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK
JOHN EBENEZER BLEEKMAN
MISS ELIZABETH D. BOWEN
ALBERT BUCHMAN
MRS. HENRY W. J. BUCKNALL
MRS. A. P. L. DULL
CHARLES R. MILLER
HENRY B. NEWHALL
EUGENE SOLOMON
HARRY SWAN

Six hundred and sixty-five persons were elected Annual Members.

ATTENDANCE. The number of persons visiting the Museum from January 1 through October 15, 1921, was 864,467 as against 720,923 during the same period in 1920, which was itself a greater number of visitors than during any previous January 1 to October 15. The attendance on Columbus Day, 7,820, was the largest in the history of the Museum on this particular holiday.

STUDY-HOURS FOR MEMBERS. The program of the new series of Study-Hours for Members, held on Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock in Class Room C, under the